

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

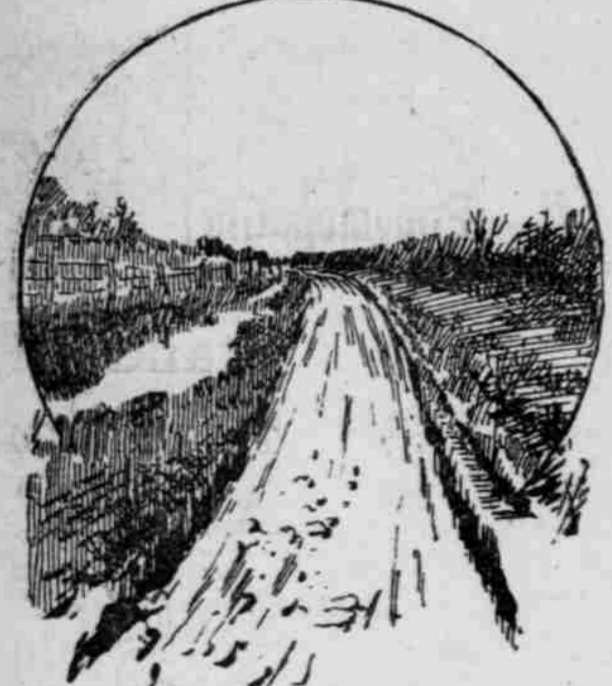
STATE AID FOR ROADS.

The Important Subject Interestingly Treated by Gen. Stone.

The subject of state aid for road building was touched on by Gen. Stone in his address at the annual convention of the National Road parliament. He said:

"The provision of state aid is the only possible method by which the state and the corporate property of the cities can aid in the building of roads. Throughout the United States the cities and corporations, so far as I know, are quite willing to help, and the only question is how they can do it."

"It is of more vital importance to the cities to have good country roads than it is to the people of the country themselves. Every ounce of food that is consumed in the cities must come from the country, and if the country roads were wiped out to-day, the farmers could go right on living, but the people of the cities would have to scatter tomorrow—they could not live a day. They are beginning to realize it; they are beginning to feel that they want a hand in the building of the roads, and they have a feeling of very warm interest. A great many city people are going to the country that formerly did not go at all, and they would go a great deal more if they had good country roads, and 'state aid' is the only measure that any of us have been able to de-



BAD WISCONSIN ROAD.
(Located Between Winneconne and Potosi.)

visely by which city and corporate property can aid in the development of the country roads.

"I was interested in what one gentleman said the other morning, that in his own township, his village and his bank paid three-fourths of the township tax, and that was a fair contribution. That was unquestionably fair so far as his township was concerned, but how about the next township that has no village and no bank? We must look beyond our own immediate neighborhood; we must cultivate a wider citizenship, and that feeling of wider citizenship is growing—a feeling that the favored localities must help those not so favored."

"I am glad to say that the actual possession of good roads, wherever I have known it, has had a great effect in developing that kinder feeling and broader citizenship. It has been a marked fact in New Jersey that the localities which have taxed themselves to get good roads are the first to vote to give state aid to the localities that have not good roads. Many men say: 'We see the benefits of it; we have the benefits of it, and we can afford to help our neighbors enjoy it.' And you will find that the movement for state aid, wherever it goes, will help to develop a broader citizenship."

"I hope that some time federal aid will broaden it still more. I hope that the people of the United States, in the more-favored regions, will feel disposed, as they get the benefit of good roads themselves, to help confer those benefits upon the regions that have not the advantages. I believe that every step taken, every judicious step taken towards bringing about the aid of the federal government towards general road improvement will help to develop that feeling all through the United States; that we have got to consider something beyond our own neighborhoods—beyond our own counties and beyond our own states. We have got to look over the whole field of the United States and see what the general government can do to help the people who need this kind of help everywhere."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The peach will thrive best grafted on plum stock.

Root pruning is one way of dwarfing fruit trees.

Few kinds of fruit are easier grown than the cherry.

Mulch the strawberries as soon as the ground freezes.

Black knot is a fungus growth. Cut off and burn all affected branches.

Orchard grass and clover are good for seeding down an orchard.

Red raspberries are the sweetest. The plants increase by suckers or sprouts.

An orchard should never be plowed deep on account of the injury to the roots of the trees.

There is nothing that will tend to the development of roots as bone and ashes mixed with muck.

That a tree does not bear a good crop of fruit every year is not an indication that it is diseased.

To prevent sheep from gnawing trees apply a wash of whale oil, soap, sheep droppings and lime.

Thoroughly whitewashing the trunks of trees destroys lichens, insects and pests that live on the bark.

One advantage of rolling ground as a location for the orchard is that it gives a better circulation of air.

Set each tree with care, placing it in rich soil, and packing fine, mellow soil thoroughly in around the roots.

The quince is one of the best shipping fruits that can be grown. It is easily propagated by cutting. — St. Louis Republic.

DON'T KILL THE TOADS.

They Are Valuable Friends to the Gardener and Fruit Grower.

Bulletin 46 of the Hatch (Mass.) station says the toad lives ten to forty years, does not begin to raise young till the fourth year, but then lays over 1,000 eggs a year. It has lived two years without food, but cannot live long under water. It never takes dead or motionless food. It takes its food by means of its tongue alone, and it operates this so rapidly that the eye cannot follow its motions. It catches and devours bees, wasps, yellow jackets, ants, beetles, worms, spiders, snails, bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, weevils, caterpillars, moths, etc. The station examined with a microscope the contents of the stomachs of seven toads in April, 30 in May, 36 in June, 26 in July, ten in August and seven in September—149 in all. On an average it was found that 80 per cent. of the toad's food consists of harmful insects, and 11 per cent. was of such beneficial insects as bees, spiders, lady bugs, etc. The stomach that doesn't flinch at yellow jackets, wasps, blister beetles and click beetles or pinch bugs, would seem to be prepared for anything in the bug line, and it doubtless is. The quantity of food that a toad's stomach can accommodate is remarkable. In one were found 77 myriapods, in another 55 army worms, in another 15 gypsy moth caterpillars, in another nine ants, six cut worms, five myriapods, six sow bugs, one weevil and one wire worm beetle. In 24 hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times. Feeding at the rate above mentioned a single toad will in three months devour over 10,000 insects. If every ten of these would have done one cent damage, the toad would have saved ten dollars. Evidently the toad is a valuable friend of the farmer, gardener and fruit grower, and can be made especially useful in greenhouse, garden and berry patch.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

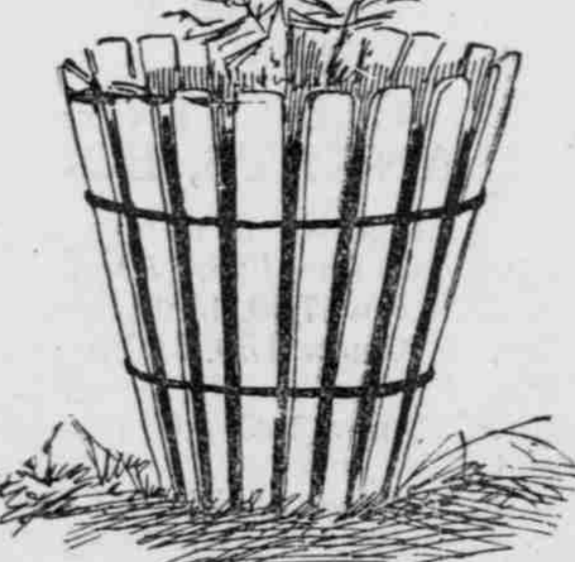
Be Sure to Cut Off All Injured or Defective Roots.

When planting a tree, cut off all injured or defective roots. If unevenly rooted, or roots all on one side, an incision in or through the bark will greatly accelerate root growth, by starting new roots. Avoid top mutilation when planting, and at all other times. The only occasion for cutting a tree is to prevent forks. Thinning the branches will prevent this. Foliage is essential to root development. Good tops are better than good roots. When transplanting I care little whether a tree has roots at all when planting. It must have a top. I will supply the roots. How? By giving it a good top. Nurserymen have long instructed their patrons to conform the top to match the roots. Bah! There never was a greater mistake. More than 20 years ago, in root-grafting apples, I experimented with scions of water sprouts four or five feet long on bits of roots not over an inch in length. They grew readily. The roots of a tree are only necessary to start growth and hold the tree in an upright position until roots are formed. The last apple orchard I planted the trees were the large, overgrown ones that were unsalable. They were four years old and so large that two men were necessary to handle. They were carried from the nursery and roots closely trimmed. Not a branch of the top was touched with saw or knife. This was in 1886. In 1890 these trees bore an immense crop, and being sold on the trees, were guessed by the purchasers at two barrels of marketable fruit per tree.—Western Fruit Grower.

PROTECTION FOR TREES.

An Effective Guard Which Costs But a Few Cents.

There are few farms where some such device as the one portrayed herewith may not be of great value. It is cheap, yet effective in its purpose; can be used for large trees and shrubs, as well as for smaller ones. Where a valuable tree or shrub is in danger from rabbits, this guard will protect it. In many localities it is almost indispensable in the winter, as it serves the tree from being



PROTECTION FOR TENDER SHRUBS.

broken by snow and ice and during the summer animals will not molest it. This is also an effective method for covering many half-hardy shrubs or young trees which cannot be bent down to the ground. By surrounding the tree with straw and keeping it in place by such a device, very good results will generally be obtained. No description or instructions as to its construction are necessary, as it speaks for itself. Care should be taken when used in the summer that the air and sun are not excluded.—Farm and Home.

A Practical Road Lesson.

Towns in South Carolina, located near to the state line and not far from Charlotte, N. C., have lost much trade of late, as the farmers prefer to haul over the good roads into another state in preference to using the poor roads of their own state. This experience has been instrumental in inaugurating a movement for good roads in South Carolina,

TRAVELING BY SEA.

The Multifarious Requirements of an Ocean Passenger Steamer.

First-class passengers must have a large and handsome dining saloon; indeed, the commissariat department could not be managed at all if it were not dealt with in bloc. The ladies must have a drawing and music room. The studios must have a library. The men must have a smoking-room. Everybody must have a bed, and all must have room for exercise in the open air when inclined for it. Similar but less elaborate conveniences must be provided for those who wish to travel in the same ship but who are unable or unwilling to pay the highest fare. In many cases a third class of accommodations is given for emigrants and those to whom cost is a matter of the first moment. According to their several ranks all these passengers must be waited upon, so that a large body of stewards and servants must be carried in addition to the crew of navigators and engineers.

With this large number of people to be fed, cooking arrangements of the most elaborate and complete kind must be made. Provisions must be stored in such a manner as to remain fresh and good throughout the voyage, and for this purpose steam refrigerating machinery and cold storage chambers are usually provided at the expense of some of the cargo space. A practically unlimited supply of fresh water must be allowed to everybody on board, and yet the arrangement for its supply must be such that everything like waste shall be prevented.

The passenger is by nature a grumbler, and being shut up for days together on an island from which there is no escape, with little occupation but to find fault, he must be an angel indeed if he uttered no complaint. It is the constructor's province, if possible, to shut his mouth by anticipation.

This huge floating caravanserai has to be lighted, warmed and ventilated. The progress in lighting by incandescent electric lamps without vitiating the atmosphere, has been an immense advantage to passenger steamers, even though it be a costly light.

The maintenance of an equable temperature, with pure fresh air free from draughts, warm enough in cold climates and cool enough in hot latitudes, presents almost insurmountable difficulties. Where spaces are so contracted and nooks and corners so numerous the air must lie quiescent unless disturbed by currents too violent to be admissible; and it is to be feared that even in the best vessels there must still be a smell of the ship, shippy. In recent practice all unnecessary linings have been removed and all apartments thrown as open as for the free ingress and egress of air as is consistent with necessary privacy—a quality, by the way, which passengers would do well to remember is never absolute on board ship.—Cassier's Magazine.

HE ORDERED LOBSTERS.

And the Waiter Could Not Make Him Regret It.

A certain western congressman came here at the beginning of the last session of congress. He stayed at one of the large hotels, and arriving after the dinner hour, he ordered supper served in his room. Lobsters were on the bill of fare. Now, the congressman knew oysters and he knew clams. Lobsters were classed with them, and he determined to try the new delicacy.

"Bring me a dozen lobsters," he said to the waiter. The waiter's eyes stood out.

"Sah!" he gasped.

"You heard me, didn't you?" said the congressman, who hadn't the mildest temper in the world. "I said I wanted a dozen lobsters, didn't I? Will I have to have my orders printed and bound and sent by mail? Didn't I say I wanted a dozen lobsters?"

"Yes, sah," said the waiter, "but it's a large order."

"I ordered it, didn't I?" snapped the congressman. "Don't I look like a man who knows what he wants? Did I say I wanted a small order? I want a dozen lobsters, I say."

Well, later three waiters, or perhaps it was four waiters—anyway it seemed to the congressman like a Labor day parade of waiters—appeared bearing lobsters. The room fairly blushed with lobsters. The congressman was taken aback, but seeing a grin on the face of the foremost waiter he drew himself up and ordered the lobsters set down. The waiters departed. The congressman sat down and ate lobsters till the very thought of lobsters made him groan. Then he opened his trunk and filled it full of lobster meat. The night was dark and rainy. The congressman opened his window and deftly threw choice morsels into the street. It took him nearly all night to do it, but when the waiter was summoned he fairly turned pale. There was one-half of a lobster and a mighty pile of debris. And the bill the congressman had to pay before he left with his trunk full of lobsters next day was really cheap for the pleasure of seeing the look of awe which came over the waiter's face as the congressman remarked, carelessly:

"Take these things away; I wasn't very hungry."—Washington Post.

Mexican Justice.

In Mexico the law's delays are less vexatious than in the United States. Indeed, one hears nothing at all about delay in the administration of Mexican justice. A short time ago a paymaster went down into Sonora with between \$6,000 and \$7,000. He stopped over night at a ranch, where he was robbed and murdered. The robbers were caught by the local police, but the magistrate discharged them. Then the government took a hand in the affair. The robbers were caught again and shot immediately, the magistrate who had acquitted them was shot, the ranchman at whose house the robbery occurred was shot, some distant accessories after the fact were shot. In all, 16 men were shot, and now life and property are safer in Sonora.—Chicago Chronicle.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

The Success of a Gentlewoman in Conducting a Pottery.

A pleasant story is that told of Lady Helene de Hangeest-Genis, who set up a small pottery on her estate, the old Chateau d'Oiron, somewhere about the year 1824, where she employed a potter and made the famous Faience d'Oiron.

She was a widow, cultured, and of artistic skill and instincts. A collection of her crayon portraits is said to have been preserved; but it was not in this, but in the manufacture of the china, that she made a name for herself. Not more than 50 pieces are now known to be in existence. All of them are small, but of surpassing beauty, and supposed to have been made only as gifts or souvenirs for friends. They have an inlaid ornament of interlacing bands or scrolls, arabesques and geometrical forms of tinted clays, yellow and brown, relieved with soft colors on a cream-white ground, forming a smooth surface, and covered with a soft glaze.

Such was the occupation that filled the leisure hours of this lady of Hangeest, and we may fancy her in the quaint costume of her time dabbling in the soft clays and wish we knew more of her plans and experiments, of the trials and failures that led up to her success; for she must have had many before she brought her unique productions, unlike anything made in that or later days, up to the perfection she did. We do not know the interest with which she watched the firing of her furnace, and the anxious hours of waiting before it could be opened and its story told. Then the feeling of delight when the reward of success came, or the reasoning out of the cause of failure and the plans for another trial, with renewed pluck and determination, for "when a woman wills, she will." Who that fires a kiln and is following up a line of experiments does not understand the fascination of it?

And she must have possessed strongly-marked taste and individuality, which she carried out in her own way, for it is said that after her death, when the pottery passed into the hands of her son, who kept it up for many years, the wares, while still fine, lost their beautiful simplicity, became more elaborate; and modeled forms, both plant and animal, were added.

Surely it is a lesson that women of wealth and leisure of to-day might profit by. How many there are who could set up a small workshop of some kind! And if they lack the skill or inclination to do for themselves employ some one to work out choice designs for them, gifts that would be worth the giving—metal work in its different branches, pottery, and decoration, leather and wood-carving—and many an artist artisan might thus be given a chance to develop schemes that can never be carried out for lack of means.—Art Amateur.

Seeing Things Right Side Up.

Some persons find difficulty in understanding how, since the images of objects looked at are inverted in the eyes, we nevertheless see the objects right side up. Recent experiments by Dr. Stratton indicate that we possess an interesting power of adjustment in this regard. He wore inverted glasses which reversed everything within reach of his eyes, so that, for him, the ground was above and the sky below, while things on the right side were seen on the left and things on the left appeared on the right. Continuously for eight days he wore the glasses, and within that time all his bodily movements became adjusted to the new order, so that he could walk the streets without much difficulty.—Youth's Companion.

An Oriental Idea.

Oriental princes entertain no objection whatsoever to marriage with women of the civilized west, and are utterly indifferent to all considerations of birth and rank, esteeming the fair sex as being of far too inferior an order of humanity for their parentage and social status to be taken into consideration. Therefore there would be no objection whatsoever in Mehmet Ali, the younger brother of the khedive, surrendering his rights of succession to the khedival throne, of which he is now heir apparent, in the event of his wedding an American girl.—N. O. Picayune.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	2 75 @ 3 00
Select butchers	3 00 @ 3 25
CALVES—Fair to good light	6 00 @ 7 00
HOGS—Common	2 85 @ 3 25
Mixed packers	3 25 @ 3 35
Light shippers	3 30 @ 3 40
SHEEP—Choice	4 00 @ 4 35
LAMBS—Good to choice	5 00 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Winter family	3 50 @ 3 80
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	94 @ 94 1/2
No. 3 red	92 1/2 @ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Oats—No. 2	24 @ 24 1/2
Rye—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
HAY—Prime to choice	9 25 @ 9 50
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	8 75 @ 8 85
Lard—Prime Steam	4 10 @ 4 15
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	11 @ 13
Prime to choice creamery	12 @ 13
APPLES—Per bbl	3 25 @ 3 35
POTATOES—Per bbl	2 00 @ 2 25
CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patents	4 70 @ 4 80
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	97 1/2 @ 98 1/2
No. 2 Chicago spring	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 22 1/2
FLOUR—Winter family	7 70 @ 7 75
LARD—Steam	4 57 1/2 @ 4 60
NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4 80 @ 5 10
No. 2 red	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 24 1/2
RYE	49 @ 49 1/2
OATS—Mixed	27 1/2 @ 28
PORK—New mess	8 25 @ 9 00
LARD—Western	4 50 @ 4 82 1/2
BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—Family	4 40 @ 4 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	97 1/2 @ 98
So.thern—Wheat	93 @ 98 1/2
CORN—Mixed	35 @ 36
Oats—No. 2 white	29 @ 29 1/2
Rye—No. 2 western	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2
CATTLE—First quality	4 30 @ 4 40
HOGS—Western	4 30 @ 4 40
INDIANAPOLIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	92 1/2 @ 93 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25 1/2
Oats—No. 2	22 @ 22 1/2
LOUISVILLE.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75 @ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	94 @ 94 1/2
Corn—Mixed	25 @ 25 1/2
Oats—Mixed	22 @ 22 1/2
PORK—New mess	8 50 @ 8 50
LARD—Steam	4 37 1/2 @ 4 37 1/2

There Is a Class of People.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 15 cents. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Power of Portrayal.

"Why, man, I've had whole audiences fall to their knees in terror at my description of the day of judgment." The other exhorter smiled pityingly. "Ah, yes," he replied, "But the other night I portrayed the destruction of the world with such power that a man came up after the services and asked me whom he should see about the kinetoscope rights."—Detroit Journal.

Notice to the Public.

All Central Passenger Association 1,000-mile tickets, without restrictions as to date of sale, and also regardless of the fact as to whether the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company's name appears on the same or not, are accepted at present for tickets to points on and via the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company. The traveling public will please note. C. F. Daly, General Passenger Agent.

The utility of life is not in its extent; it is in the employment of it. A man may live long and live little.—Montaigne.

Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Commencing with the excursion of Dec. 7th, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. has inaugurated a system of Tourist Sleepers on their excursion dates between St. Louis or Kansas City and South Texas points. For information address H. F. Bowsher, 435 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A good thing gets a little better every day; a poor thing, a little worse.—Aitchison Globe.

Crutches and cruel pains from Sciatica. From St. Jacobs Oil the cure of it.

The only thing you own after you die is what you have given away.—Farm Journal.

For Croup,

asthma, bronchitis, or whooping cough, there is no remedy so sure and safe as Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose its healing influence is manifest. The sufferer who has been kept awake by the cough falls into a refreshing sleep, and awakes strong and refreshed. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged to be a specific for all pulmonary complaints. Physicians praise and prescribe it. This standard remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now put up in half size bottles at half price, 50c.

"One of my children had croup. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."

C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, Wortham, Tex.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PAINT YOUR WALLS AND CEILINGS.

MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS

FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS. Purchase a package of CALCEMO from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own kalsomining. This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of Glue and Whiting that can possibly be made by hand. TO BE MIXED WITH COLD WATER.

If you want something extra, buy some MURALO from the same dealer. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with cold or hot water. Send for sample cards and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.

THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

N. B.—The attention of the trade is called to the fact that the name of Church goes through the country trying to intimidate purchasers of our material by telling them that our paint is an infringement on his material, which he calls "Alabaster." We are advised by our patent counsel that his material when used with cold water is an infringing one upon ours. We have invited Mr. Church to support his contention by suit against us and have volunteered to accept service in any papers he wishes to serve on us to save him trouble, that his pretended rights may be tested in the courts. This he refuses to do, but nevertheless continues his misleading statements, which course, under the circumstances, we believe will be condemned by all reputable dealers.

"DON'T HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSH." THAT'S JUST WHY WE TALK ABOUT

SAPOLIO

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers. Tastes like Coffee. Looks like Coffee. Inset that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

READ during the winter months about the farm lands of Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. POST YOURSELF how to get a cheap home, a prosperous healthy community. The "Corn Belt," a monthly paper, handsomely illustrated, is full of information concerning western farm lands. Send 25 cents for a year's subscription to "The Corn Belt," 209 Adams Street, Chicago.

"Tell Mother, I'll Be There."

(Frederick's Mother's Message to his dying Mother.) LATEST POPULAR SONG—Agents Wanted. High or Low Voice. Price 25c. Stamps taken. W. W. McCallip, Columbia, S. C., Author and Publisher.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Speaks with Authority.

"Depend upon it, where there's smoke there's fire."

"I've proved it. It was against the rules to smoke in our office. I smoked, and was fired.—Philadelphia North American.

Check Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The under dog in the fight may be right, but the upper dog doesn't care a snap if he is.—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

Nothing makes a worthless husband object to divorce as quickly as a decree for alimony.—Washington Democrat.

Better times come to all cured of aches And pains by St. Jacobs Oil.

The absence of soft water is some men's excuse for drinking hard.—Chicago News.

Time counts, health gains. A quick, sure Cure—St. Jacobs Oil for sprains.

When a man begins to move others, he is generally called a "crank."—Ram's Horn.

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